NUMB. CLVI] THE JULY 18, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1789. [VOL. III.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, July 4th, 1789.

B.

DAVID Boggs.

C.

Joseph Cox, Matthew Cunningham, William Clark 3; Edward Cheese, Ralph Cherry, John Cockell, Eli Coulter, James Cairns.

D.

James Dixon; William Donaldson.

E.

Joseph Elton, Joshua Elder.

H.

Enoch Hankins.

I.

Robert Iones, Ephraim Iones.

K.

James Kearns.

L.

Charles Lyle, Eliphalet Lad.

M.

Thomas Marshall, John M'Night, James Myers, Duncan M'Kinzie, 2; William Munro, Absalom Martin.

O.

Isaac Orchard, Henry Owen.

P.

William Powell, John Pawley, Mr. Peyton.

R.

John Robinson;

S.

Judge Symmes, Robert Smith, Doctor Slater, David Smith.

T.

David Tait,

V.

Ieremiah Vangilder.

W.

Ierry Welder,

Y.

John Young.

ALL those who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, respecting the settlement of their accounts, are, for the last time, called upon to settle and pay off the same, on or before the 31st instant, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit, without further notice.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a PLANTATION,

A Valuable House and Lot in the town of Pittsburgh. Enquire of the printer. July 10.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public and his friends, that he has established a

Nail Manufactory,

in the Town of Washington, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Acklin, where may be had nails of different kinds, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash only. He wants a couple of journeymen nailers.

He has furnished himself with a small but neat assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell for beef cattle on foot, pork, whiskey, country linen, beeswax, tallow, and butter.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Washington, July 7, 1789.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Alleghany county a servant Boy, who calls himself Andrew Beagle, says that his master's name is William Craig, and that he lives in Washington county. Notice is hereby given to his said master, that unless he releases said servant before Saturday the 18th instant, he will on that day be sold for his fees.

ANDREW ROBINSON, Gaoler.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, the 12th of June last, a bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the left shoulder with a small o, a few small saddle marks, her right leg behind rather swelled, a blemish on her left eye, a swith tail, trots remarkably well, and shews English make. It is supposed, by information, that she swam the Monongahela opposite Small's mill. Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to John Irwin in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at his farm shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

DAVID IRWIN.

July 8, 1789.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for amending the Penal Laws of this State."

IN order to remedy several abuses arising from certain defects in the act entitled, "an act for amending the penal laws of this state," and to render the provisions therein contained, more beneficial and effectual:

BE it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That the county commissioners of the several counties of this state, except the county of Philadelphia, shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required as soon as conveniently may be, after the passing of this act, to cause to be set apart and prepared in their respective jails, and in the yards thereof, suitable and sufficient places and apartments, for the accommodation of such persons as are or may be confined therein, on account of debt, or upon civil process, and also as witnesses in cases of criminal prosecutions; which places and apartments shall be exclusively appropriated to the reception and accommodation of the foregoing description of prisoners; and no felon, charged or convicted, shall be permitted to have access to the same, or any communication with any person of the description aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons who are or shall be confined in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, upon civil process, or as witnesses in criminal prosecutions, or charged with or convicted of misdemeanors only, shall, upon due notice from the persons hereinafter mentioned, to the sheriff of the said city and county, that the workhouse in the said city is altered and prepared for their reception, in the manner herein after directed, be removed to the said workhouse; and that so much thereof as shall be necessary, together with the east yard to the same belonging, shall be set apart and appropriated to the reception and safe keeping of such persons only, which shall be and remain under the care and custody of the sheriff of the said city and county, and shall, and is hereby declared to be the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, together with the commissioners for the county of Philadelphia, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause such alterations to be made in the said workhouse and yard, as shall be necessary for the safe and comfortable keeping of such prisoners; and when the same shall be completed, give notice thereof to the said sheriff, for the purpose aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the residue of the said workhouse, with the west yard thereto belonging, shall be reserved for the uses to which it is at present applied; and if the present building shall be found, upon experience, to be too small for the purposes of safely keeping, accommodating, and employing the number of persons who are or shall be confined there, it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor, aldermen, citizens and commissioners, to cause such additional buildings to be erected contiguous thereto, as they shall find necessary and expedient for the purposes aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the mayor, and any three of the aldermen of the said city, and any four justices of the peace of the county of Philadelphia, shall be, and they are hereby authorised and required, to fix and regulate, from time to time, the fees of the keeper of the said workhouse, and for securing the payment thereof from the vagrants and other disorderly persons, who shall be committed to the same; the said keeper shall have power, notwithstanding any rule or order to the contrary, to detain any such person in confinement, until payment or satisfaction thereof shall be made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the mayor, aldermen, citizens, and the commissioners, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause to be prepared, separated, and set apart, such parts of the present jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, as may be necessary for the reception and safe keeping of all persons charged with or convicted of felonies or other crimes, to which the provisions herein after contained do not extend; and that the residue of the said jail shall be reserved for the reception and safe keeping and employment of all felons sentenced to hard labor and confinement; and that the said mayor, aldermen, citizens and commissioners, shall cause the rooms and apartments thereof and such parts of the yard as shall be so reserved for the last mentioned purposes, to be divided from the rest; and cells, sheds and other suitable buildings, to be constructed for the purpose of separating, confining, and keeping employed at hard labor, all felons of the last mentioned description; and that as well such apartments, cells and sheds, as the residue of the said jail, where necessary, shall be properly walled up and secured, to prevent all communication among the same felons, and with persons abroad; and that the said jail, from and after the passing this act, shall be called and stiled, the common prison of the city and county of Philadelphia.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all felons convicted in any county in this state of any felony or felonies, for which he, she or they shall be sentenced to hard labor, for the space of twelve months or upwards, may, at the discretion of the justices of the court in which such felon shall be convicted, within three months after such sentence shall have been given, be removed, at the expence of the said county, under safe and secure conduct, to the said prison, and be therein confined, clothed, and put to hard labor, in the manner by the act entitled "an act for amending the penal laws of this state," and by this act directed, for the remaining space of time for which, by such sentence, they shall be liable to imprisonment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor and aldermen of the said city, in the mayor's court for the said city, and for the justices of the peace of the several counties, in their general courts of quarter sessions of the peace, and they are hereby enjoined and required to appoint annually, or oftener if necessary, six suitable and discreet persons, within the said city and the respective counties, as inspectors of the said prison, and the several jails and workhouses within the said city and the respective counties, whose powers and duties shall be as follows:

First. To provide a proper quantity of suitable raw materials, and to see that the same is duly dis-

tributed by the p[illegible]keeper or his deputies, among the felons sentenced to hard labor, as aforesaid.

Secondly, To receive and dispose of the produce of their labor, and apply the same in the manner hereinafter directed.

Thirdly, To examine into all breaches and neglect of duty on the part of the prison keeper and their deputies, and of all keepers of jails and workhouses, and report in writing the special instances hereof to the said mayor and aldermen and to the said justices at their courts aforesaid, quarterly, if occasion be.

Fourthly, To enquire into and report to the mayor and aldermen, or justices of the peace, such repairs, alterations or additions to the buildings provided for the purposes aforesaid, as may be necessary and expedient.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor and aldermen annually, to appoint a suitable and proper person to be keeper of the said common prison in the city of Philadelphia, who shall however be liable to be removed by the said mayor and aldermen, when occasion may require; in which case, another such person shall be appointed in manner aforesaid, who, besides the care and custody of the prisoners, shall superintend the felons employed at hard labor; that it shall be the duty of the said keeper to prevent all communication between the men and women felons, and to separate the men felons from each other, as much as the construction of the buildings and the nature of their employments will admit of.

To admit no person whatever, except officers or ministers of justice, or counsellors, or attornies at law, employed by a prisoner, ministers of the gospel, and persons producing a written licence from one of the said inspectors, to enter within the walls where such felons shall be confined.

To suffer no spirituous liquors to be conveyed to the said prisoners, unless in case of sickness, and with the consent of one of the said inspectors, in writing, first obtained.

To punish the obstinate and refractory, and to reward those who shall shew signs of reformation, by lightening or increasing their tasks, and by increasing or lessening their food, as occasion may require,

To prevent profligate or idle conversation and demeanor; and preserve the utmost possible cleanliness in the persons and apartments of the prisoners.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such keeper shall have power, with the approbation of the said mayor and aldermen, to appoint a suitable number of deputies and assistants for whose faithful execution of their offices, he shall be accountable; and he shall also be punishable at the discretion of the court having cognizance thereof, for all escapes wilfully or negligently permitted or suffered, either by himself or his deputies or his assistants; and neither he, his deputies nor assistants shall ask, demand or receive any fee, emolument or reward of any kind, except the salaries hereafter mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said keeper of the said prison, shall receive, as a full compensation for his services, including the expences of hiring and retaining his deputies and assistants, so much per annum as shall be allowed and agreed upon by the said mayor, aldermen, citizens and commissioners, which shall be paid to him quarterly, by orders to be drawn in his favor, on the treasurer of the county of Philadelphia by the mayor of the said city for the time being; and he shall moreover receive from the said inspectors of the prison, a commission or allowance of ten per centum, on the monies arising from the labours of the said prisoners.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That before such prison keeper, his deputies or assistants, shall exercise any part of the said office, he shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties, to the said mayor, aldermen and citizens, in the sum of five hundred pounds, upon condition, that he, his deputies and assistants, will well and faithfully perform the trust and duty in them reposed, according to the form and effects of the several acts of assembly of this state thereto relating, which bond, the due execution hereof being proved before, and certified by any one of the aldermen of the said city, shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia, and copies thereof exemplified by the said recorder of deeds, shall be good evidence in all courts of law, in any suit brought against such prison keeper or his sureties.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any felon sentenced to hard labor and confinement, shall escape, he shall, on conviction thereof, suffer such additional confinement at hard labor, agreeable to the directions of this and of the said recited act, and shall also suffer such corporal punishment, as the court in their discretion shall adjudge and direct. And if any such felon or felons shall after his her or their escape, be guilty of any offence, for which on conviction, he, she or they would have been sentenced to death under the law as it stood before the passing the act, entitled, "an act for amending the penal laws of this state," he, she or they shall suffer death accordingly, as if no such act had been passed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any felon or felons, who may have served, or shall hereafter serve out the term or time for which he she or they was or were or shall be sentenced, agreeably to the terms of the act, entitled, "an act for amending the penal laws of this state," or of this act or hath or have been, or shall hereafter be pardoned for the offences or crimes of which he, she or they hath or have been, or shall hereafter be convicted, agreeably to the said act, or of this act provided the offence or offences for which he, she or they was or were, or shall be convicted, was or were by the former laws of the late province or of this commonwealth declared capital, and is, are or shall be convicted of a second offence, which was by the laws of the late province, or of this commonwealth made capital, he, she or they being duly convicted of such second offence, shall suffer death on such conviction, without benefit of clergy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, with the assent and concurrence of the mayor, recorder, and any three aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and any three of the justices of the peace for the county of Philadelphia; and they are hereby required to assess and levy, in the manner directed by the acts of assembly, for raising county rates and levies, so much money as they shall judge necessary for the purposes of altering, accommodating and enlarging the said jail, prison and workhouse, in manner aforesaid; and also so much per annum, as shall be necessary for the payment of the salary of the said prison keeper, and for providing the materials, tools and implements for the labor of the said felons.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the charges of clothing, feeding and maintaining the said felons, sentenced to hard labor as aforesaid; of providing the necessary materials, tools and implements for labor shall be equally and annually apportioned and divided by the said inspectors of the said common prison, among the said city and several counties, in proportion to the number of criminals from each of them respectively, who shall be so confined at hard labor, in the said common prison, in which settlement and distribution the city and county of Philadelphia shall be allowed the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds annually, as a compensation to the additional expences arising from the provisions of this act. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of any such county, to appeal from such settlement and distribution to the supreme executive council, who shall upon examination, and due notice to the parties revise alter or confirm the same as shall be just and reasonable. And provided also, That nothing herein contained, shall alter, lessen or defeat the estate and interest of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the said common prison or lot of ground thereunto belonging and their appurtenances.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That if the expences attending the necessary alterations of the said common prison and employment of the said felons, shall be found to exceed the profits arising from their labor, it shall and may be lawful for the supreme executive council, and they are hereby required, upon the application of a majority of the inspectors of the said prison of the said city and county, to draw orders upon the treasurers of the respective counties, for such sums of money, to be paid to the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, or their orders, as upon an equal rate and apportionment of such expences, according to the principles aforesaid, such counties may severally be liable to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That if any keeper of the said common prison of the city and county of Philadelphia, or any of his deputies or assistants, shall suffer any spirituous liquors, except as before excepted, to be introduced into the places so reserved for the employment of felons at hard labor, or shall willingly suffer any communication between the men and women felons so confined, or shall ask demand, or receive of or from any person whatsoever, by colour of his office, or under any pretence whatever, any sum or sums of money, or other fee, gratuity or reward, other than the salaries and allowances herein before mentioned, he or they, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of ten pounds, to be applied to the purchase of materials, tools and implements, for the labor and employment of the said felons, in the manner by this act directed, and for the support and maintenance of such felons.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday the twenty seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

American News.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 9.

Doctor Rowe, of Kensington, was lately tapped the 53d time for the dropsy: The weight of water extracted by those operations, in the space of three years and three months, was two thousand and fourteen pounds.

NEW YORK. June 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Jenny, capt. Thompson, in 4 months and 24 days from Canton. By her arrival we are informed that the brig Eleanor, capt. Metcalfe, had proceeded on a voyage to Kamschatka for the purpose of getting a cargo of furs, &c. and that the ship Jay had got as far as the streights of Sunda, but was obliged to put back.

Several motions have been made in the legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the practice of the law, with a view to lessen the fees of lawyers. A plan more likely to increase the evil than to remedy it. A celebrated judge was of opinion, that the way to deaden the propensity which is so generally prevalent among the people for going to law, would be by increasing the expence; this idea is confirmed by experience in the state of Connecticut, where the fee of a lawyer being legally no more than a quarter, a gentleman travelling through that state had the curiosity to inspect the cause papers belonging to the circuit courts, and found that in the whole they amounted to about 3500.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

The following account of an enormous glutton we have from good authority: A man in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, by the name of Daniel Pennington, for the consideration of five shillings and six pence, eat eighty nine hens eggs, half a gallon of mush and milk, and drank one pint and a half of spirits in one hour's time.

A Boston paper of the 10th instant, says, "A vessel lately arrived at Rhode Island brought in about 700 ounces of gold dust 300 ounces of which were sold a few days since to a gentleman in the vicinity of this town, at 4l. 16s per ounce. The principal part of the gold dust which is brought into the United States is remitted and sold at a considerable loss in Europe, owing to there not being a mint established in the United States where it might be coined."

June 23. The rage of the present day appears to be experiment, and in the opinion of many persons very improperly, considering the particular circumstances of the union. Every new project is attended with some surprise, suspension and relaxation of the human faculties, 'till the result is known: at a time when every nerve ought to be on the stretch to retrieve our circumstances, by pursuing those objects which a happy and successful experience has taught us, will conduce to the general interest; I say at such a time to be wandering in the unexplored regions of experiment, either in enacting laws that shall have a sumptuary operation, or of a temporary influence in favor of particular manufactures, is foregoing the certain advantage of revenue for the uncertain and unproductive effects of any system of projects.

That a revenue may be derived from the impost, trade must be encouraged: That our own manufactures may be promoted, prohibitions must be laid upon foreign articles; That there may be made compatible in a series of years, is perhaps true; but it may require consideration whether a brisk commerce and productive revenue, will be the immediate consequence of an attempt to promote trade and manufactures at the present moment.

"To incapacity and demerit is generally added insolence — Every low minded fellow looks upon the man of genius, capacity, and virtue, as his natural enemy. He regards him with an evil eye; & hence undermines or decries him, as one who thwarts his views, questions his title, and endangers his expectations. He must have had little experience in the world, who has not among every order, met with flagrant characters of this kind, and instances of this truth."

"Let it be impressed on the mind of every American, that honest industry, simplicity, frugality and

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...e near Captain M'Cully, lately from New Madrid, via New Orleans and Philadelphia, brings an account very different from that of Col. Shreaves, and others from that place, viz That the town is laid out on a high ground, three miles and three quarters in length, on the Mississippi, seven feet above the highest flood of the river, and the country extending back, with high grounds, praries, or natural meadows, skirted and divided with well timbered lands; and interspersed with living lakes of limpid water, replenished with a great variety of the finest fish of the Mississippi; which at the flood communicates with them, and cleans them out every spring, and carries its fish into them The best water may be found every where, by digging about 16 feet, but there are no springs. In short, the country is a paradise, and lying in the mild latitude of 36° degrees is temperate, at the same time perfectly healthful; the Delaware and other Indians from the more northern country, having lost but four persons since they have removed to that place, and those old people: He saw their burying place, and counted but these four graves. They, and all the other Indians in this quarter, are under such perfect subjection to the Spaniards, that on a settler, on the upper settlements being killed by them, and the head of the murderer demanded, on his being brought in to the commandant at St Louis, it was cut off in the presence of the garrison; and from thence carried by the Indians themselves, and thrown down before the intendant at New Orleans. This subjection is owing to the Spaniards having it in their power to starve them at any time, by withholding the supplies of ammunition for their hunting, or the necessary clothing for the seasons.

At the same time that captain M'Cully speaks thus of the soil and climate, his account of the system of Government admitted by the Spaniards, is unfavorable. The intendant at New Orleans, spoke with contumely of the interference of Gardoqui with his province; treated the idea of a grant from the king of Spain, of the free exercise of religion, or any political liberty, as visionary. The intendant rather wishes to cultivate a settlement at the Natchez than any higher up, or on the western side of the river: as being too far separated from those begun and more out of the reach of his government. But he has appointed Col. Morgan commandant at the point where he has laid out his town, with a salary of 40 dollars a month, with an injunction rather to send on the emigrants to the Natchez, than to detain them at his own residence. At the same time an officer and garrison is stationed there to give protection, and enforce obedience. Col. Morgan is gone to wait upon the governor of the Havanna, to procure some advantages with respect to the culture and export of hemp. It seems to have been with reluctance, and owing to the great address of Col. Morgan that the governor gave any countenance to his establishment; and wishing him to desist, offered to defray the whole expences of his expedition and trouble, as he seemed to have been in some degree led in to it by Gardoqui. On the whole, a just inference from what Captain M'Cully says, would seem to be, that the country is good, but the establishment is not desirable: and all things considered it may still be as adviseable to seek a settlement within the United States, or remain where we are at present placed.

The following are the Amendments to the New Constitution, proposed by the Honorable Mr. Madison, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 8th of June, when the subject of Amendments was under consideration:

Resolved, That the following amendments ought to be proposed by Congress, to the legislatures of the states, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the constitution of the United States.

First. That there be prefixed to the constitution a declaration. That all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people.

That government is instituted, and ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

That the people have an indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution.

Secondly. That in article 1st, section 2 clause 3, these words be struck out, to wit, "The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made" And that in place thereof be inserted these words, to wit, "After the first actual enumeration. there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to , after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that the number shall never be less than , nor more than , but each state shall, after the first enumeration, have at least two representatives; and prior thereto"

Thirdly. That in article 1st, section 6, clause 1, there be added to the end of the first sentence, these words, to wit: "But no law varying the compensation last ascertained shall operate before the next ensuing election of representatives."

Fourthly. That in article 1st, section 9, between clauses 3 and 4, be inserted these clauses, to wit: The civil rights of none shall be abridged on account of religious belief or worship, nor shall any national religion be established, nor shall the full and equal rights of conscience be in any manner, or on any pretext infringed.

The people shall not be deprived or abridged of the right to speak, to write, or to publish their sentiments; and the freedom of the press, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, shall be inviolable. The people shall not be restrained from peaceably assembling and consulting for their common good; nor from applying to the legislature by petitions, or remonstrances for redress of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; a well armed, and well regulated militia being the best security of a free country: but no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be obliged to render military service in person.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without consent of the owner; nor at any time, but in a manner warranted by law.

No person shall be subject, except in cases of impeachment, to more than one punishment or one trial for the same offence; nor shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life liberty, or property without due process of law; nor be obliged to relinquish his property, where it may be necessary for public use, without a just compensation.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

The rights of the people to be secured in their persons, their houses, their papers, and their other property from all unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated by warrants issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, or not particularly describing the places to be searched, or the persons or things to be seized.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation, to be confronted with his accusers, and the witnesses against him; to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elsewhere in the constitution, made in favor of particular rights, shall not be so construed as to diminish the just importance of other rights retained by the people; or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the constitution; but either as actual limitations of such powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

Fifthly. That in article 1st, section 10, between clauses 1 and 2, be inserted the following clause, to wit:

No state shall violate the equal rights of conscience or the freedom of the press, or the trial by jury in criminal cases.

Sixthly. That in article 3d, section 2, be annexed to the end of clause 2d, these words, to wit: But no appeal to such court shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall not amount to dollars; nor shall any fact triable by jury, according to the course of common law, be otherwise re examinable than may consist with the principle of common law

Seventhly. That in article 3d, section 2, the third clause be struck out, and in its place be inserted the clauses following, to wit:

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in land or naval forces, or the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and in all crimes punishable with loss of life or member, presentment or indictment by a grand jury, shall be an essential preliminary, provided that in cases of crimes committed within any county which may be in possession of an enemy, or in which a general insurrection may prevail, the trial may by law be authorised in some other county of the same state, as near as may be to the seat of the offence.

In cases of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in such county as the laws shall have prescribed. In suits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury, as one of the best securities to the rights of the people, ought to remain inviolate.

Eighthly. That immediately after article 5th be inserted as article 7th, the clauses following, to wit:

The powers delegated by this constitution, and appropriated to the departments to which they are so respectively distributed: so that the legislative department shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the executive exercise the powers vested in the legislative or judicial; nor the judicial exercise the powers vested in the legislative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively.

Ninthly. That article 7th, be numbered as article 8th.

The wonderful exertions of this country in economy and industry, observes a correspondent in a late Philadelphia paper, afford the most heart felt satisfaction to the patriots in every situation: Men in public stations in almost every state are cloathing themselves in the manufactures of the country; the old branches are daily improving, new ones introducing, and domestic manufactures extending beyond any thing ever known heretofore. This silent progress of industry in this latter way has been evidenced by the wonderful sale of Spinning wheel irons in this city, which in the year last past, in two stores only, have amounted to 5860 setts. It is with high pleasure we add, that a great number of wheels have been shipped in the coasters to the shores of Chesapeake.

It is supposed that the great reduction in the prime cost of cotton goods in Europe, is owing to the infant establishments in that line in this country, which the European manufacturers naturally wish by all means to discourage If they will maintain a fair rivalship of this kind, we cannot blame them, but let it spur us to due exertions.

It is indeed a substantial right, observes a writer in a late New York paper, that all the laws of the country should be made by representatives chosen by the great body of the people. In this, the body of the people have strong hold of government. If they will always keep good hold of this right, and use it properly, the government will be free and happy. If they will be faithful to themselves and their country, in always turning out and choosing the most honest and able men they have for their representatives, their rights and liberties will be well secured, and there is no danger but the government will go on well. It should be felt as one of the most important and conscientious duties to be honest and faithful in the choice of their representatives. But if the body of the people fail at home at such times, and suffer men who have nothing but self interest at bottom, to push forward, and to get to be the law makers of the land, the new constitution will be no better than the old. One easy maxim well followed, will now keep us all safe; let every man that has a right to vote, make a point to attend every election, and impartially vote for such as he thinks most honest and most able to serve their country.

REPARTEE.

CRIES Sylvia to a Reverend Dean,
What reason can be given,
(Since marriage is a holy thing)
That there are none in Heaven!

There are no women, he reply'd;
She quick returns the jest:
Women there are, but I'm afraid
They cannot find a Priest.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of Alleghany county, on the 14th instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself SAM, says he belongs to Nathaniel Breading, who lives on Delaps creek, in Fayette county. This is therefore to notify his said master, that unless he releases him before the 20th of August next, he will on that day be sold for his fees.

ANDREW ROBINSON, Jailer,

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Washington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing House, in which there are two plunging and two shower Baths, and a dressing room annexed to each bathing room; also a common Bath, and a number of houses, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reserved for pasture. Many cures were effected last Season by these Springs Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs serviceable to the Bath guests has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittsburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the said town the Boat building business in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be supplied at a short notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reasonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premises; who has for sale at his store at said place, sundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be sold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the first day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Washington township, Fayette county, near Redstone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the usual allowance, adjoining the said Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the first quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and an indisputable title given. The premises may be viewed at any time, and the sale made on the premises if required at the day of sale. At the same time will be sold a number of elegant young horse creatures, some of them the best bred, being part of the estate of Ezekiah Magruder, deceased, by

MARGARET HUTTEN, sole executrix.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT at the importunity of several respectable characters in the town of Pittsburgh and its environs, proposes on Monday next, the 15th instant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-House, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market street, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deserve by his attention to their service.

He will use his utmost endeavours punctually to procure the newspapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the use and amusement of his customers, and he flatters himself, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this western country, so beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend so much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors.

By a constant attention to the wishes of his guests, and a uniform desire to please, said Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a short time he will make his Hotel a desirable object to travellers, especially as he has an excellent stable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-House select parties may be furnished with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reasonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1789.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, living in Westmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Close is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dress is tow trowsers and a hunting shirt, M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had also a tow hunting shirt, body shirt and trowsers, and striped jacket. It is supposed that they have about five pounds in cash with them Whoever takes up and secures the above described servants in any gaol, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

Scythes and Sickles

WILLIAM DUNNING informs the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle making at his shop in Pittsburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the shortest notice. Likewise, old Scythes or Sickles repaired. Cash, Ginseng or Country Produce will be taken in payment.

N. B. All kind of Blacksmiths' work done at the above shop on the lowest terms.

May 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finished Frame House, situated on the most commanding and desirable spot in the town of Pittsburgh, on Market, between Front and Second street, with a good kitchen, stable, and an extensive and convenient cellar. The house is suited for any business. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it stands. It will be sold low, and the payments made easy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Christy, jun. in Pittsburgh. April 28, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons for this some time past, have broke down the fences around the inclosures belonging to the subscriber, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give him sufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of such unwarrantable conduct, so that they may be brought to suffer the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions* [illegible] *for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition* [illegible] *and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar.*